

LORANTHACEAE COLLECTED IN THE SOLOMON ISLANDS  
BY L. J. BRASS AND S. F. KAJEWSKI, ON THE ARNOLD  
ARBORETUM EXPEDITION, 1930-1932

B. H. DANSER

*With plate 129*

**Amylotheча sp.**

San Cristóval Island: Waimamura, Brass 2849, Sept. 9, 1932, "common, parasitic on rain forest trees, stout shrub, branches smooth and glaucous, leaves very thick and fleshy, perianth of unopened flowers lower half pale red, upper greenish-yellow."

Indeterminable for lack of open flowers, but closely allied to *Amylotheча Versteegii* (Lauterb.) Danser from New Guinea and New Ireland, differing, however, by longer-pedicelled lateral flowers of the triads, more thickish inflorescences and flowers, obtuse bracts and more distinct calyx lobes.

**Dactyliophora salomonia, n. sp.**

Plate 129 a-b

Glabra, inflorescentiis floribusque iuventute forte parce tomentellis exceptis. Rami robusti; internodia foliifera teretia, iuventute apicem versus applanata nonnunquam ancipa, nodis dilatatis, postea teretia, 3-5 mm. crassa, nodis ad sesquiplo crassioribus. Folia opposita vel subopposita; petioli 14-24 mm. longi, basi teretes, laminam versus facie superiore profundius canaliculati; laminae triangulari-ovatae, plerumque 10-15 cm. longae, 5.5-7.5 cm. latae, basi rotundatae vel leviter cordatae, in petiolum contractae, apicem obtusum versus gradatim attenuatae, crassiusculae, fragiles, penninerves, costa facie inferiore basin versus magis prominente, costa cetera et nervis lateralibus primariis valde incurvatis utrinque distinctis paulum prominentibus. Inflorescentiae singulae in axillis foliorum et plures circum nodos defoliatos; pedunculi teretes, apice basique paulum incrassati, 15-20 mm. longi, 1-1.25 mm. crassi; axes ex internodiis 2 vel 1 compositi, quorum inferius 1-5 mm. longum, superius brevissimum; nodi deinceps circiter 8, 6, paucas triades ferentes; pedicelli triadum inferiores 8-10 mm. longi, c. 0.3 mm. crassi, superiores paucis mm. breviores; pedicelli florum lateralium 2-3 mm. longi; bracteae bracteolaeque ovatae obtusae 1.25-1.5 mm. longae. Calycis tubus obovato-campanulatus, 3.5-4 mm. longus, 1.5-2 mm. latus, limbus brevissimus erectus vel nonnihil inflexus. Corolla statu

alabastri adulti 25 mm. longa, tertia parte inferiore inflata ad 3 mm. lata, tertia parte media gradatim ad 1 mm. attenuata, tertia parte superiore in clavam 6-angulam obtusam 1.5–2 mm. crassam incrassata, postea divisa in petala 6 sublinearia, a basi c. 1 mm. lata in duabus tertiiis inferioribus gradatim ad 0.5 mm. angustata, in tertia parte superiore angustissime spathulata, apice acutiuscula crassiuscula, latere interiore c. 2 mm. supra basin squamula minima. Filamentorum pars libera c. 2 mm. longa; antherae c. 4 mm. longae, obtusae. Stylus a basi c. 0.6 mm. crassa gradatim angustatus, sub stigmate c. 0.25 mm. crassus; stigma obovatum, styli apice vix crassius. Fructus obovato-ellipsoides, ad 9 mm. longi, 6 mm. crassi, superea collo solido 2 mm. longo et lato coronati, calycis rudimento vix ullo.

**G u a d a l c a n a l I s l a n d :** Vulolo, Tutuve Mt., 1200 m. alt., Kajewski 2497, April 14, 1931; "common, a loranthus growing on trees; there are two different coloured flowers, yellow and yellow pink, but there is no specific difference; fruit green when ripe, length 1.1 cm., diameter 6 mm., with a white flesh inside; fruit with a blunt point at end; the leaves are heated and rubbed on sore legs." — Vernacular name "Bitorchi."

The genus *Dactyliophora* was known, before now, only from New Guinea and New Ireland. *Dactyliophora salomonia* is closely allied to the New Guinea *D. verticillata* (Scheffer) Van Tieghem, and perhaps only a variety of it, but it differs by less cordate, longer-petioled leaves, axillary inflorescences, longer and less thick peduncles and pedicels, more slender calyces and shorter corollas. The peculiar beak on the fruit is not described for any other species, but as in most *Dactyliophorae* the fruit are unknown, and those of *D. Novae-Guineae* (Bailey) Danser are figured with a similar prolongation (cfr. Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenz., sér. 3, 11: 359, fig. 14, h), it probably is not a characteristic of *D. salomonia* only.

**Sogerianthe versicolor, n. sp.**

Plate 129c-e

Omnis glabra (vel pedicellis, bracteis, calycibusque minute puberulis). Rami graciles, parce dichotome ramosi, internodiis foliiferis 1–2.5 (–3) mm. crassis, plerumque 3–9 cm. longis, nodis valde incrassatis, duplo vel fere triplo crassioribus. Folia opposita; petioli 5–10 mm. longi, supra applanati praesertim laminam versus, subtus rotundati; laminae oblongo-ovatae, plerumque 6–10 cm. longae, 2.5–4.5 cm. latae, sub basi rotundata in petiolum contractae vel magis attenuatae, apicem obtusum versus magis minusve acuminatae, crassiusculae, fragiles, utrinque opacae (vel facie superiore lucidulae), penninerves, costa facie inferiore prope basin valde prominente, ceterum costa nervisque lateralibus primariis incurva-

tis utraque facie visilibus vix prominentibus. Flores singuli vel in umbellis paucifloris omnino sessilibus in scrobiculis corticis inserti, pauci in axillis foliorum vel plures circum nodos foliatos et defoliatos; pedicelli teretes, basi saepe paulum clavati, 2–4 mm. longi, 0.3(–0.5) mm. crassi; bractae bracteolaeque triangulares vel ovatae, 0.5–1 mm. plerumque 0.75 mm. longae, obtusae vel acutae, basi nonnihil connatae. Calycis tubus campanulatus, subcylindricus, (1.5–)2–2.5 mm. longus, 1.25 mm. latus, limbus erectus paulum cupuliformis, 1(–1.25) mm. longus, ore (1.75–)2 mm. lato, integerrimus (vel irregulariter incisus). Corolla sympetala, statu alabastri adulti (24–)30–31 mm. longa, in duabus tertiiis inferioribus fusiformiter inflata ad 3 mm. lata, in tertia parte superiore subcylindrica, c. 1.5 mm. lata, apice obtusa, postea divisa usque ad dimidiam longitudinem in lacinias 6 lineares reflexas et volutas apice crassiusculas acutiusculas, facie interiore prope basin squamulis nullis. Filamentorum pars libera 3.5–4 mm. longa; anthera basifixa, 3.5 mm. longa, obtusa. Stylus corollae aequilongus (vel paulo longior), a basi ad apicem aequicrassus; stigma globosum, styli apice circiter sesquiplo crassius. Fructus ellipsoides, ad 8 mm. longus, 4 mm. diametro, calyce integro erecto paulum aucto coronatus.

**S a n C r i s t ó v a l I s l a n d :** Waimamura, lowlands, on rain forest trees, *Brass* 2676 (type), Aug. 18, 1932, "plentiful, leaves very pale, corolla-tube white, segments pink, filaments pink, style green." **M a l a i t a I s l a n d :** Quoimonapu, 200 m. alt., rain forest, *Kajewski* 2355, Dec. 12, 1930, "common, a large loranthus growing on the rain forest trees, base of corolla pink, ends of petals white cream." **Y s a b e l I s l a n d :** Tiratona, 600 m. alt., *Brass* 3227, Nov. 26, 1932, "common, leaves stiff, margins incurved; perianth reddish, with brown lobes." — Vernacular names "Oong" (under no. 2355), and "Buraronu" (under no. 3227).

Description after the type *Brass* 2676, the dimensions between brackets after *Kajewski* 2355, which mainly differs by shorter corollas 24–26 mm. long, and puberulous pedicels, bracts and calyces. The number *Brass* 3227 is much like the type, but the leaves are much smaller, including the petioles 2–5.5 cm. long and 1–1.6 cm. broad.

The new species does not show the articulation in the pedicel nor the scales at the inside of the corolla tube considered characteristic for the genus *Sogerianthe* till now. As, however, it has a 6-merous long-tubed sympetalous corolla and 3 bracts at the base of the flower, and moreover agrees with the species already known in general appearance, I do not hesitate to place it in the same genus with *S. sogerensis* (S. Moore) Danser and *S. sessiliflora* Danser.



DACTYLIOPHORA SALOMONIA Danser (a-b)  
SOGERIANTHE VERSICOLOR Danser (c-e)